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Subject: Berryessa Snow Mountain NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses
Date: Thursday, June 08, 2017 8:10:23 AM
Attachments: [Berryessa Snow Mountain Data Summary 6_5_2017.docx](#)
[Berryessa Snow Mountain Executive Summary 6_5_2017.docx](#)
[Berryessa Snow Mountain New Information Request 6_5_2017.docx](#)

Hi Randy,

We have completed our review of the initial responses provided in response to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request for the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Berryessa Snow Mountain_New Information Request_6_5_2017")

Nikki Moore

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Call for Data Related to Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Initial Data Request

1. Documents Requested:

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans:

The BLM Ukiah Field Office (BLM) and the Mendocino National Forest (USFS) have initiated the process for developing a monument management plan. Until a monument management plan is in-place, both agencies continue to operate under the proclamation and the existing land and resource management plans for each respective agency. BSMNM public lands managed by the BLM are included in the Ukiah Resource Management Plan, September 2006. This plan can be accessed at: https://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/ukiah_pdfs/rmp-eis/UKFO_RMP_FINAL.pdf

Additional information is available at the e-planning.blm.gov website at the following link: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=118565>

b. Record of Decision:

The Ukiah Field Office Resource Management Plan was signed on September 25, 2006. This document can be accessed at: https://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/ukiah_pdfs/rmp-eis/UKFO_RMP_ROD.pdf

c. Public Scoping Documents:

Planning documents can be accessed at e-planning.blm.gov and specific information about the BSMNM management plan can be found at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=renderDefaultPlanOrProjectSite&projectId=75597&dctmId=0b0003e880e963b0>

- Public (community conversations) meetings were hosted collaboratively by the BLM and Mendocino National Forest (MNF) during the fall of 2016. These pre-scoping community conversations were hosted at the Grange Community Center in Upper Lake on September 14, 2016, at the Winters Community Center in Winters on September 28, 2016, and at the Holiday Inn Express in Willows on October 4, 2016.
- A Federal Register notice has been drafted to initiate public scoping for the development of the BSMNM management plan. After approval and publishing the Federal Register notice, public scoping will begin.

d. Presidential Proclamation:

A Presidential Proclamation for the “Establishment of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument” was signed July 10, 2015. The proclamation can be accessed at the following website: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/10/presidential-proclamation-establishment-berryessa-snow->

mountain-national

2. Information on activities permitted at the BSMNM, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present:**

a. Recreation - annual visits to site:

The BLM official database is Recreation Management Information System (RMIS). It is used to report recreational uses, based on a pre-designation derived mathematical formulation that was geographically different from the current monument boundaries. In addition in 2015/2016 three major wildfires were followed by heavy rains and landslides after the designation of BSMNM. The Wragg Fire, Rocky Fire, Jerusalem Fire each impacted the recreational use areas closing trails access for major portions of the season. The Rocky Fire impacted much of the Cache Creek Wilderness, one of the highest used hiking and equestrian areas within BLM managed lands. The Jerusalem Fire impacted uses in the Knoxville OHV area, and the Wragg Fire impacted hiking trails at Coldwater Canyon, within the preserve that is located just south of BSMNM. These wildland fire emergencies likely reduced annual visitation numbers at BSMNM. In contrast, the number of Special Recreation Permits (SRP) issued in the BSMNM saw a significant 60% increase since designation.

On December 21st, 2016 traffic counters were placed at BSMNM key access points to capture a more accurate representation of visitor use. Visitor data for FY2017 only represents visits between December 21st, 2016 and April 10th, 2017. The following numbers are derived from generating a RMIS “Visits and Visitor Days By Office Report #23b”.

Below are visitor statistics of major trailheads and recreation areas at BSMNM:

- FY2015: 107,200 Visits
- FY2016: 107,260 Visits
- December 21, 2016 to April 10, 2017: 52,178 Visits

b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any):

There are no oil wells, no gas wells, no coal developments, and no commercial renewable energy operations in BSMNM. There is no energy production within BSMNM. No applications for new power transmission infrastructure have been submitted within the BSMNM boundaries.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site:

There are seven locatable mineral mining claims (six mill sites and one lode claim) located within BSMNM. They are all owned by Homestake Mining Company and none of these claims are commercially active. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to, or may be impacted by BSMNM.

- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure):

There is no active commercial timber program in-place for the BLM-Ukiah Field Office. Commercial timber production within BSMNM is limited to those lands that are managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Mendocino National Forest. The U.S. Forest Service will provide a separate response to this data call.

- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold):

There are five allotments wholly contained within the BSMNM. These allotments include 552 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). In 2015, 515 AUMs were sold. In 2016 and 2017, 126 AUMs have been sold. Of the 552 permitted AUMs, 342 contained within two separate allotments have not been utilized since monument designation due to catastrophic wildfire and drought. One allotment totaling 84 AUMs has not been utilized since 2005

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available:

Participation rates for subsistence activities within BSMNM are mostly unknown.

Within the BSMNM, indigenous plants important to Native Americans abound. These species are used for subsistence, basket making, and ritual: redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and angelica root (*Angelica californica*).

The Koi Nation have reestablished traditional bead making using magnesite sourced from the Cache Creek Natural Area (located within BSMNM). Per the Traditional Gathering Policy (BLM & USFS 2006) Middletown Rancheria Tribal members collect angelica root from the Knoxville Recreation Area.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife manages hunting and fishing permits within BSMNM. Only three non-commercial free use permits were issued to members of the public since the monument designation to gather native materials such as berries, seeds, mushrooms, insects, rocks, and other vegetation.

- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available:

568 cultural resources have been identified within BSMNM, but only 142 of these sites were identified on BLM public lands. The total extent of sites is most likely larger with only 17.5% (BLM 10%, USFS 25%,) has been surveyed. Through tribal consultation, the BLM areas such as Knoxville's Cement Creek contain unidentified paleo-Indian sites, as does the Cache Creek Natural Area. Identified prehistoric sites include lithic scatters, sites with house-pits and dance-house depressions, chert, magnesite, and basalt quarries. Historic-era sites consist of numerous homesteads, mercury mining operations, cinnabar prospects, and stone

livestock corrals.

The National Register of Historic (NRHP) listed Cache Creek Archaeological District (Solari 1997) contains paleo-Indian to ethnographic Pomo and Patwin sites. These sites provide evidence for some of the earliest known sites in California (and beyond) as well as evidence of contact and enculturation when EuroAmerican cultures moved into the region. The Monument (USFS & BLM portions) includes seven distinct Native cultures. Prehistoric trade routes and the artifacts that moved over these trails help to tie the cultures together.

3. Information on activities occurring during the **5 years prior to designation**

a. Recreation - annual visits reported in the RMIS:

- FY2010: 132,596 Visits, 89,231 Visitor Days
- FY2011: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days
- FY2012: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days
- FY2013: 123,300 Visits, 89,126 Visitor Days
- FY2014: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days

b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any):

There was no coal, oil, gas, or renewable energy production in BSMNM during the 5 years prior to designation. There are ten existing power transmission lines that intersect the BSMNM constructed from 1968-2000.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site:

There has been no change in annual mineral production since the establishment of BSMNM.

d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure):

There has been no change in annual timber production within BLM managed lands since the establishment of BSMNM.

e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold):

There are 5 allotments wholly contained within the BSMNM. These allotments include 552 permitted AUMs. AUMs transferred during the past five years are included below.

- 2010 - 521 AUMs
- 2011 - 521 AUMs
- 2012 - 515 AUMs
- 2013 - 521 AUMs
- 2014 - 521 AUMs

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available:

Participation rates for subsistence activities within BSMNM is mostly unknown. California Fish and Wildlife manages hunting and fishing permits within BSMNM. Only three non-commercial free use permit applications were processed for natural resource collection by members of the public before the monument was designated in 2015. No non-commercial free use permits were issued in 2014, five were issued in 2013, four in 2012, seven in 2011, and six in 2010. Traditional Native American subsistence practices remain unchanged by the designation of BSMNM.

- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available:

There has been no change to cultural uses, values, or number of sites as a result of the monument designation.

4. (b) (5)

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(b) (5)



5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size:

There have been no changes to the geographic boundaries of BSMNM since it was established in 2015. Additional acquisition of four properties within the 2015 mapped boundary occurred in 2016 and 2017, consisting of 533 acres located within the Cache Creek Natural Area and the Cedar Roughs Wilderness Area have been added to the BLM managed lands within the monument boundary.

6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment:

- 12/19/2014 public meeting hosted by Congressman Mike Thompson and Congressman John Garamendi, and Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell in Napa Valley. For more information: <https://www.doi.gov/news/pressreleases/secretary-jewell-visits-berryessa-snow-mountain-region>
- Tuleyome and the Conservation Lands Foundation have already identified themselves as supporters of BSMNM. Tuleyome was instrumental in leading the effort to generate support for the monument at regional, local and at the national level. Their website no longer lists all of the supporters of BSMNM, but it once listed six business groups and more than 200 local businesses in support of BSMNM. It also listed several county governments, local residents, and not-for-profit organizations who voiced their support of monument designation. <http://tuleyome.org/>

7. Terms of Designation:

BLM and USFS will cooperatively manage BSMNM and develop a management plan. No timeframe requirement was identified for the development of this management plan. The plan will be developed in consultation with tribal, state, and local governments.

Executive Summary of Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Key Information about Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9298 on July 10, 2015. The Proclamation designated “approximately 330,780 acres” and states that acreage is “the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.” Prior to designation, the area was managed separately by the BLM (40%) and the USFS (60%) and now manages this area cooperatively following designation. The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as mining, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include unique geology, watersheds, the Bartlet Springs fault zone, serpentine soils that host a vast array of botanical resources, some of the earliest prehistoric settlements in California and traditional gathering sites for Native American cultures, Cache Creek Archeological District, historic 1860’s Nye Cabin, headwaters and waterways that harbor native fish, wildlife habitat and migration corridors. Overall, multiple-use activities are allowed in Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Multiple-use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management planning efforts which include public participation in the development of the National Monument Management plan. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the resources, objects and values identified in the Proclamation.

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

The establishment of Berryessa Snow Mountain was the result of a grassroots effort of regional and community support for interagency protection and enjoyment of these lands. The not-for-profit organization Tuleyome (www.tuleyome.org) with offices based out of Woodland, CA led this effort with a website, community, and regional outreach efforts. More than 200 local businesses voiced support for monument designation.

Former Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell participated at a public meeting with Congressmen Mike Thompson and John Garamendi on December 19, 2014 to hear from local communities. Three House resolutions were introduced by Congressman Mike Thompson and three Senate bills were introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer between 2012 and 2015. Co-sponsors included Senator Diane Feinstein and Representative John Garamendi along with Representative Lynn Woolsey, Representative George Miller, Representative Bob Filner, Representative Jared Huffman, Representative Doris Matsui, Representative Anna Eshoo, Representative Ami Bera, Representative Raul Grijalva, Representative Grace Napolitano, and Representative Jerry

June 5, 2017

McNerney.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument is in the process of development of a new management plan. The BLM will begin the public scoping process in 2017. An interagency team is in-place and several presentations have been made to local businesses, communities, tribal entities, and recreational user groups. Three public meetings were hosted by the BLM and U. S. Forest Service (Mendocino National Forest) in the fall of 2016. In addition to the BLM and U.S. Forest Service efforts, Tuleyome and the Wilderness Society hosted a public meeting in January 2017 to solicit public comments and to provide comments and input into the development of the National Monument management plan.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Recovery and restoration efforts from the Wragg, Jerusalem, Rocky, and Clayton fires are ongoing. The not-for-profit Northern California Indian Development Council (NCIDC) work training programs provides Native American labor for much of these recovery efforts within the national monument. Annual Bald Eagle hikes have continued within the Cache Creek Natural Area. Many equestrian and Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) events have continued within the national monument. Volunteer trail maintenance, trash cleanups and other conservation projects are sponsored quarterly by the Ukiah Field Office and Tuleyome. Scientific research and information gathering is conducted by researchers at Sonoma State University and University of California, Davis have also benefitted best practices for land management since monument designation. The monument also hosted workshops and trainings hosted by the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center. Tuleyome also sponsored hikes to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act with 4th and 5th grade students from Lake and Napa Counties. Tuleyome also received a grant from the National Environmental Education Fund (NEEF) to host educational programs for students within the national monument. BLM staff with technical expertise hosted educational programs that focused on wildland fire safety, protection of cultural resources, and wildlife viewing within the monument.

Summary of Activities in Area for Five Years Preceding Pre-Designation

Prior to designation, annual hikes to observe bald eagles, other hiking and equestrian events and OHV sponsored activities have continued within the monument. Volunteer trail maintenance and trash cleanup and other conservation projects have also occurred. In addition, many similar recreation activities have occurred within the monument prior to designation. National Monument designation has provided additional opportunities to strengthen management with partner organizations and businesses from the private sector. National monument designation has also enabled the BLM and U.S. Forest Service to pool their limited resources and leverage external partnerships to provide public opportunities that were not available prior to monument

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designation.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument designation has benefitted the local economy by creating or supporting over 300 jobs. The Winters Chamber of Commerce estimates that the new National Monument will likely generate an additional \$26 million that will benefit local communities that serve as gateway communities or adjacent to the new National Monument over the next five years.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There have been no boundary adjustments since designation. The national monument boundary encompasses lands that are administered by state, private, and non-governmental organizations, however, only the Federal acres that are managed by the BLM and U.S. Forest Service are within the national monument. In addition, 533 acres of private in-holdings that are located within the Cache Creek Natural Area, Cache Creek Wilderness, and Cedar Roughts Wilderness have been acquired with Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) since designation.

June 5, 2017
New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act

BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills

Prior to National Monument Designation, three house resolutions were introduced by congressman Mike Thompson. (See item g. below for more detail.)

(b) (5)



c) Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), Wilderness Study Areas (name if

there is one, acreage, type), and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics that are not WSAs:

There are three designated wildernesses within BSMNM. Two of these wilderness areas are managed on BLM lands and the third will be reported separately for the USFS data call. BLM manages wilderness areas were designated under the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362) on October 17, 2006.

- Cache Creek Wilderness: 27,245 acres
- Cedar Roughs Wilderness: 6,350 acres

d) Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history:

There are no R.S. 2477 claims within BSMNM.

e) Maps:

See attached map that was created February 4, 2015.



g) Other – general questions or comments

The establishment of BSMNM was driven by local and regional community efforts. The community was engaged in the legislative proposals for the area and the eventual designation as a National Monument. BLM records reflecting the pre-designation community engagement efforts are limited because most of the sponsorship for this designation came from active non-profit organizations. One benefit of this monument is the landscape perspective it offers for cooperative management of an area hosting multiple federal agencies through use of a Service First Agreement. The lands in and around BSMNM include a patchwork of state, county, local, and private ownership. Establishment of BSMNM provides a framework for cooperative coordination, grant writing, and cost sharing opportunities with federal, state, county, local, private and not-for-profit entities.

Prior to National Monument designation, three house resolutions were introduced by Congressman Mike Thompson and three senate bills were introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer between 2012 and 2015. Co-sponsors included Senator Diane Feinstein and Congresspersons John Garamendi, Lynn Woolsey, George Miller, Bob Filner, Jared Huffman, Doris Matsui, Anna Eshoo, Ami Bera, Raul Grijalva, Grace Napolitano, and Jerry McNerney. (<https://www.congress.gov>)

- S.3375 — 112th Congress (2011-2012) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area Act**, Sponsor: Sen. Boxer, Barbara [D-CA] (Introduced 07/11/2012)
- H.R.5545 — 112th Congress (2011-2012) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area Act**, Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Mike [D-CA-1] (Introduced 05/08/2012)
- S.483 — 113th Congress (2013-2014) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area Act**, Sponsor: Sen. Boxer, Barbara [D-CA] (Introduced 03/06/2013)
- H.R.1025 — 113th Congress (2013-2014) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area Act**, Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Mike [D-CA-5] (Introduced 03/07/2013)
- S.393 — 114th Congress (2015-2016) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Act**,
Sponsor: Sen. Boxer, Barbara [D-CA] (Introduced 02/05/2015)
- H.R.761 — 114th Congress (2015-2016) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Act**,
Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Mike [D-CA-5] (Introduced 02/05/2015)